In the specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 16 as follows:

Process parameters are defined in a process settings step 202. In this step, an analyst either selects an aggregation method 204 (e.g., "aggregate by log-file column", or "aggregate by client IP address"). Optional filtration parameters, and an aggregation bin time increment, or these parameters set by reference to default (i.e., pre-established) settings.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 22 as follows:

If filtration parameters are set in the process settings step 202, the data in the server log file 200 is filtered at 206 to remove records that are not to be counted in further statistical analyses. For example, such records may be from non-customer sources, such as a beacon or agent, and thus do not reflect actual user accesses to the web server 110. In the illustrated embodiment, and agent ID field within a conventional W3C complaint server log file is used to filter out undesirable records. However, any desired record field may be used to perform a selected filtration. In the illustrated embodiment, filtering is implemented as a string matching function that compares a filter string to any character string or substring in

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any of the log file fields. Other types of filtering may be employed, such as by comparing the client IP (c_ip) address against a "lookup" table of addresses to include or exclude.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 2 as follows:

FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing an embodiment for modifying traffic paths through a router to a large area network such as the Internet. After the statistical analysis describe above is performed, the results can be used to "tune" performance of a server system. In the illustrated embodiment, the exit route for communications from a web server 110 through the router 108 and all connected server ISPs 106 to the network 104 is determined for each c_ip address (STEP 400). This may be accomplished by querying the router 108 (or a route server), using conventional network control commands, for the routing table maintained by the router 108. The routing information my then be analyzed to determine which exit path has the highest performance (e.g., highest transfer-rate for a particular destination) at 402.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 16 as follows:

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Once a preferred exit route is determined, the routing of traffic may be biased towards that exit route (or, alternatively, away from the most poorly performing exit routes) at 404. For the Internet, this may be done using Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) mechanisms. BGP is commonly used as a router-to-router protocol between administrative domains. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, outgoing traffic is biased by modifying incoming routing update information using BGP path prepending or local preference mechanisms. Similarly, incoming traffic is biased by modifying outgoing routing update information using BGP path prepending or community string mechanisms.

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